Koszta, in commercial matters, would have been as an American merchant who was temporarily in S myrna; but, though occupying such relations, he might he are been an Austrian subject beside. Such is the doctrice of the law. It was the right and duty of the United States to protect his property as an American merchar it; but as soon as he left our shores he was absolved from all allesoon as he left our shores he was absolved in m all alle-giance to this Government, and the Government at the same time was absolved from obligations to while he remained without the jurisdiction of the coun-try. As an individual, Kozzta owed no alle giance to the American Government; and, as I before observed, the American Government were then relieve I from the cor-relative duty of affording him its protect don. He stood in the attitude of an American citizen, so far as property was concerned; and as such the Amer can Government were placed under obligations to protect thim in his property. His right to such protection we ald have been recognised in any of the courts of Europe or in any courts ber of ships of war on the Pacific coast of the

But, sir, it is not my intention to detain the House with the multitudinous cases which r aight be produced in illustration of this rule. I only desire to add, in this conlawful expeditions from California against the terlawful expeditions from California against the terlawful expeditions from California against the ternexion, that, in my judgment, the Secretary of State is entirely mistaken in supposing that, in asserting the right of this Government to extend its protection over Martin Koszta on the ground of his don idillation in the United States, he is uttering no new do etrine in regard to the

But there is another point in the defence of the Secretary of State to which, I cor fess, I do not attach much importance. I allude to the point where he refers to the fact of the extradition of Ko sta, with the consent of the Austrian Government, and that, under the laws of Austria, a subject of that en spire, under certain circum-stances, forfeits his rights as such. I confess that I am not able to see the force of that position. As I understand the law in such cases, ac riminal who forfeits his rights of citizenship does not ther eby necessarily divest himself of the duties devolving on him as a matter of allegiance to his Government. A ci tizen of one of these States who, by the commission of thereby render himself incapable of son against the Government. But the time of the House by amplifying committing high tre I will not trespass or upon this point. (suggestions to thei illustration of the entlemen can themselves trace the r necessary results, and conceive the

recessary results, and conceive the point I present.

With regard to an individual could be point I present.

With regard to an individual could be point I present.

Whether an election will be made. All the gentlement of all that government is protection, the idea is utterly absorbed it will be received to retract and receive its steps.

Our Government is but one among a compelled to retract and receive its steps.

The Eric Troubles.—The Harrishurg "Kare Our Government is but one among a com-

Mr. SMIT H, of Virginia, (interrupting.) I dislike to interrupt the obligation imperfect, to be exercised or not, according to

JISNEY. I am unwilling to trespass on the time House to go fully into that question. I have aues before me: I could refer to them without num-I could cite them by the hour. But I have even of ted reading the paper of the Secretary that I might led reading the paper of the Secretary that I might to ten the time during which I should trespass on the time into the House. Were I to go fully into these atters I could show still more conclusively than I have the authority of the position I have taken. The very utherities which the Secretary has consulted, and whose anguage may be found in every page of his document, have laid down the doctrine for which I contend. Gentlemen can find them; they are easy of access. The admiralty reports of England and the United States and the

American law writers all lay down the doctrine which I have referred to. I repeat again that the very authorities cited by the Secretary of State lay down the doctrine of which I have spoken and the limitations which he has entirely overlooked; that is, that the nationality of which he speaks is acquired for commercial purposes, and can impose no duty incompatible with allegiance.
Sir, I have said enough to call the attention of the

House and the country to the doctrine. I have referred them to the reports and the books. Another word on the point in which I was when interrupted by the gentleman from Virginia, and I have done. This thing called the law of nations is those rules which are to govern and con-trol nations in their international intercourse. This country is now occupying a position among the nations of the earth vastly more important than what she has heretofore done. That position is becoming more and more important. As the future comes upon us there is no American in this country, having the feelings which belong to the American heart, who does not view and contemplate that future with a just and exulting pride. And proud as we

are, and just in proportion as we are proud, of the glory, and the honor, and the renown, and dignity, and the reputation of this Republic, we will be chary of putting this country in any position which may inflict hereafter a stain upon that reputation and renown. I say, for this Government, exalted as she is in character, and developed as she is in strength, to lay down doctrines from which, in the future, she will be compelled to recede, would be a stain upon that character; and it is to avoid a position of that kind that I have felt myself called upon to direct the attention of the House and the country to the doc-trines which have heretofore been entertained, not only by our own Government, but by every Government in Europe, in this connexion.

Sir, I will not detain the House longer by attempting to persuade it. I have done all I intended to do. I have shown the House and the country in what, in my judg-ment, the error of the Secretary of State consists. The be injurious to pass the resolution on the grounds advocated in some quarters of the House. I concede and admre the impregnable defence made by the Secretary of State of the action of our Government and its officers; but the points which, in my opinion, he has in that defence unnecessarily made, and which in my judgment are indefensible and portentous of evil in the future, I must, as a matter of necessity, repudiate.

WRECK OF THE SHIP STAFFORDSHIRE.

A elegraphic despatch in our columns yesterday announced that Mr. ALDEN, the first mate of the ill-fated ship Staffordshire, had arrived at Boston. The papers of that civ contain his account of the wreck.

On Wednesday, previous to the sinking of the ship, she was mere severely crippled in her spars than was sup-posed from the accounts published. Capt. Richardson, her commander, fell from aloft to the deck during the wreck, a distance of thirty-five feet, and was badly so that he was picked up and carried into the cabin, from which he never again came forth. The ship struck at 21 o'clock at night, December 80th, while the wind was blowing with great severity, accompanied by a blinding snow storm, and the sea running mountains high. When Sea Island Light was seen the order was given to wear ship, but it was too late, for before it could be executed the ship struck. It was then attempted to run her ashore, but she could not be controlled, as her rudder was damaged and her wheel useless.

Five boats were launched, but one of them filled and was cut adrift. The other four contained forty-four persons, who were all that were saved. Every effort was used to induce the captain to get aboard of the last boat, but he refused to be moved, expecting that the ship would strand before she could sink. He was told by the mate that this was hopeless, whereupon he answered, "Then, if I am to be lost, God's will be done." The mate says that the passengers, like the captain, did not realize the danger they were in, but all were very calm, expecting that the chip would be run ashore and they would escape. The would be run ashore and they would escape women dressed themselves to land, putting on their best bonnets and other apparel. They refused to go on board the boats, and the example of the captain made them think that their best chance was to stick by the ship. The

"At the time that the ship went down most of the female steerage sengers were in the saloon around the captain. A minute after leaving the ship, Mr. Alden says he looked up, and all the cabin lights were burning as usual. In a moment he looked again, and all was darkness. The ship was not to be seen. She had gone down with the one hundred and seventy souls on board, from whom, amid the ragings of the storm, not a cry was heard. The various boats had a narrow escape, and the men reached the land, as has before been stated, suffering much from the severity of the weather, and some of them being badly frostbitten."

THE LEAD TRADE. - The product of the Upper Mississippi lead mines, for the year just closed, exhibits but a slight increase on that of 1852; say 17,186 pigs, equal to 1,203,020 lbs. The total quantity produced was 425,814 pigs, valued at \$1,639,384. The quantity received at \$t. Louis during the year was 441,889 pigs, of which 5,315 came from the Missouri, and the balance from the Upper and Lower Mississippi.

IRON STEAMERS .- These vessels possess some advantages undoubtedly; but when they break up it is done so suddenly and so quietly that those on board have but a poor chance to escape a ducking. The late English papoor chance to escape a ducking. The late English pa-pers contain an account of the unceremonious sinking of one, the Perseverance, in the English Channel, off the South American States. Gold is procured also from va-Isle of Wight. During pleasant weather, when about six miles from Dunmore, one of the stokers suddenly rushed on deck, greatly alarmed, and exclaimed that the vessel had sprung a leak and was fast sinking. Such was found to be the fact, and the crew had only just time to lower the whole stock of gold and silver bullion now in circulation is twenty fathoms.

To this plea the United States Attorney demurred, but it the boats when the vessel went down in twenty fathoms.

The grew succeeded in reaching Venture The grey succeeded the grey succeeded in reaching Venture The grey succeeded of water. The crew succeeded in reaching Ventnor. The Perseverance was an iron boat, and only two years old.

WASHINGTON.

"Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable."

SATURDAY, JANUARY 21, 1854.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE on Thursday, besides the ordinary ousiness, an account of which will be found under the Congressional head, a debate of more than usual interest took place on a resolution offered by er, have participated, and are about to participate, Mr. Gwin, calling for information as to the num- in these enterprises, so derogatory to our national United States, and whether our naval force in those ritory of Mexico. The debate which ensued will tion, warning all persons who shall connect thembe read with gratification by every lover of our selves with any such enterprise or expedition that country, as showing, in connexion with the Proclamation of the President of the United States which we publish this morning, that these lawless expediacter, as they respect our laws or the laws of nations receive no countenance from the public autho- tions, as they value the blessings of peace and the rities, but, on the contrary, are unqualifiedly de- welfare of their country, to discountenance, and by nounced as being reproachful to the national all lawful means prevent, such criminal enterprise; character. We publish this debate in the preceding

GEORGIA SENATOR .- On Tuesday last the two branches of the Legislature of Georgia went into joint meeting and had three ballots for a United States Senator to succeed Mr. Dawson, at the expiration of his present term. On the first ballot the vote was as follows: For Mr. Dawson 93 votes. Mr. McDonald 78, Mr. Ward 15, Mr. Cobb 11,

THE ERIE TROUBLES .- The Harrisburg "Keystone" of Wednesday says : "We understand that telegraphic news was received here yesterday to the effect that Judge IRWIN, of the United States Court protection was an imperfect right, and that the on the part of this Government to protect him imperfect, to be averaged as a court could imperfect to be averaged as a court could be a court cou not be executed at Erie without aid of the military. Goy. BIGLER, on this information, proceeded immediately to Washington. It is probable that when he lays the true state of affairs before the President the interference of the General Government will not be deemed necessary." We learn, in confirmation of the above, that Gov. BIGLER was in this thousand Germans and Americans. In the procession "Crescent:" city yesterday.

> Gov. STEVENS, of Washington Territory, writes from Olympia, Puget's Sound, December 5, that, having made a thorough survey of the Northern Pacific railroad route, he is convinced of its entire practicability. He describes the country as well wooded and watered, and admirably adapted to settlement and cultivation. In each of the mountain ranges two passes were discovered through which a railroad can be easily constructed. Reports of this route, he says, will be laid before Congress about the first of February, but the detailed and complete report will be delayed for a time.

> In the notice which a friend furnished to us late at night of the entertainment spontaneously tendered to Ex-Governor FOOTE, of Mississippi, it was stated that Hon. F. P. STANTON, of Tennessee, oc-We have since learned that Mr. BAYLY, of Virginia, was not present at the entertainment; but his absence was not owing to any want of respect or esteem for Ex-Governor FOOTE.

> The death of Judge ROBERT M. CHARLTON, lately for a brief period a Senator in Congress from Georgia, is announced. He died at Savannah on Wednesday morning.

HONORS TO HUMANE CAPTAINS.

A meeting of United States army officers was held at the Astor House in New York, on Tuesday, for the pur- him. Deputy Sheriff Higdon and Constable Harris caught pose of taking some action in relation to the loss of the the man, when some of his friends attempted a rescue, San Francisco. Gen. Churchill was unanimously called and in the scuffle which ensued Higdon received a very to the chair, and Capt. LOVELL appointed secretary.

The following committee was chosen to draw up resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting : Major General; Major Sprague, 8th infantry; Major Wyse, 8d artillery; Capt. Hamilton, 1st infantry; Lieut. Van Vorst, 3d artillery.

The committee (except Gens. Scorr and Wool, who were absent from the city) submitted certain resolutions expressive of their grateful admiration of the heroic rescuers of the sufferers by the San Francisco, which were adopted, with others ordering a copy to be sent to the Secretary of the Navy for transmission to the British Minister at Washington; also, a copy to each of the respective captains complimented by the resolution. A resolution thanking the proprietors of the Astor House for their humanity in accommodating the passengers of the ill-fated ship was passed unanimously.

FROM BURNOS AVRES.

The Boston papers have advices to November 26th by an arrival at that port. At the city of Buenos Ayres produce of all kinds was scarce and high. The British Packet, which is opposed to the Argentine Confederation of the interior provinces under Urquiza, represents that the aspect of affairs in the new Republic is sombre and repulsive, and that civil war was impending. The Packet tells us that the province of Tucumar had been invaded by eight hundred men under Gutaerrez, one of Urquiza's adherents, and that they had been defeated, with a loss of thirty-five killed and one hundred prisoners. Cordova, Santa Fe, and Corrientes were said to be waiting for a favorable opportunity to break loose from the confederation. A National Ministry had been appointed, and Gen. Alvarador nominated "Mediator General among the northern dissidents." The French Ambassador had presented his credentials to the Government of the Province of Buenos Ayres and been officially recognised.

REMOVAL OF THE FLORIDA INDIANS .- GOVERNOR BROOME, of Florida, has issued orders to Brig. Gen. Johnson, of that State, to organize his brigade at once, in pursuance of an act of the last Legislature providing for the final removal of the Indians by force, if necessary.

THE GOLD FIELDS OF THE WORLD .- Gold abounds, to a greater or less extent, in almost every country. It has een found in small quantities in Spain, Portugal, Sweden, the Germanic States, Turkey, and even in England. The produce of the Russian gold mines is from fifteen to wenty millions of dollars annually. Besides Australia, gold is found in Hindostan, China, Malacca, Japan, Borneo, New Guinea, and New Zealand. It has also been discovered in considerable quantities in and about the Chaudiere river, in Lower Canada. The eastern gold region of the United States is considered as beginning in Virginia, extending through North Carolina, along the ductive at times. In 1843 \$1,200,000 was dug from the gold mines of Virginia. The west coast of America, both north and south of the equator, is perhaps the region Federal Court commenced its session at Galveston. The having the greatest number of gold deposites. The pre- Court took up the criminal docket first, and the trial of rious parts of Africa, to the amount probably of \$2,500,000 plea in abatement alleging that the Grand Jury by whom yearly. It is estimated that the total yield of gold during the indictment was found was not legal, inasmuch as it the year 1853 was \$250,000,000; and it is supposed that was composed of men all of whom were not householders.

Boston Journal.

OFFICIAL.

By the President of the United States.

A PROCLAMATION. Whereas information has been received by me that an unlawful expedition has been fitted out in the State of California, with a view to invade Mexico-a nation maintaining friendly relations with the United States-and that other expeditions are organizing within the United States for the same unlawful purpose; and whereas certain citizens and inhabitants of this country, unmindful of their obligations and duties and of the rights of a friendly Powcharacter and so threatening to our tranquillity, and are thereby incurring the severe penalties imposed

by law against such offendersthe penalties of the law denounced against such criminal conduct will be rigidly enforced; and I exhort all good citizens, as they regard our national charand military, to use any efforts which may be in the same subject : their power to arrest for trial and punishment every such offender.

at Washington, this eighteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hun-[r. s.] dred and fifty-four, and the seventy-eighth of the independence of the United States. FRANKLIN PIERCE.

By the President: W. L. MARCY, Secretary of State.

FURTHER DISORDERS AT GINGINNATI.

The detestable spirit of misrule has again risen in Cincinnati, and in this instance not only with unchecked triumph, but, we are especially sorry to see, with the countenance of the public press of the city. The following are the particulars which reached us last night:

FROM THE CINCINNATI GAZETTE OF MONDAY. The defeat of the Germans in their intentions to born CAJETAN BEDINI, the Pope's Nuncio, in effigy, has perved the American liberals to make a similar effort. Accord-ingly about three hundred members assembled on a vaturday evening at 7 o'clock, and forming into a proceswere several transparencies; one "Down with Bedini, another side "No Popery," and on the third "Pitch in. The second transparency had on it "Love, Liberty, and Humanity." The effigy of Bedini was full-sized, in poatifical robes, and, being borne on a platform, carried by eight men, was the chief object of attraction. After the procession had again formed they passed dewn Vine street to Ninth, out Ninth to Walnut, down

Walnut to Front, out Front to Broadway, up Broadway to Third, out Third to Sycamore, up Sycamore to Fifth, out Fifth to Western Row, up Western Row to Eighth street. By this time the streets and sidewalks were densely crowded by thousands upon thousands of people. In the vicinity of the Archbishop's house and the Cathedral the streets were packed with people before the arrival of the procession, but as the latter paraded by to the city lot, immediately opposite, the immense crowds rent the air with groans and most discordant music. On the city lot they erected the effigy on a platform in the centre of the lot above the heads of the multitude, and after firing a pistol as a signal that the ceremonies were to commence the torch was applied, and in a few minutes cupied the chair, and Mr. BAYLY, of Virginia, and the effigy was in a blaze, and burning amid the hurrahs Mr. Wheeler, of New York, acted as Secretaries. and shouts of the crowd, which filled every foot of ground for over two squares. The roofs of the houses and windows were filled, and a more exciting scene we

never before witnessed in this city.

When the effigy was about two-thirds burnt up, it was carried in front of the watch-house, and some one kicked it under the steps, which it threatened to burn. Marshall Ruffin, who was standing near by, rushed forward, and, Ruffin, who was standing near by, rushed forward, and, boldly seizing the figure, threw it into the street, and remonstrated with the people and besought them not to destroy the property. To which the crowd all cried, "no, don't destroy property."

At this instant some drunken ruffian struck Marshal Ruffin with a club, and felled him to the ground. Immediately there was a rush among the crowd to protect the marshal, and to seize the man who had assailed him. Deputy Should Higher and Constable Harris caught.

The violence was done by a single individual, and the whole crowd should not be held responsible for it.

The effigy by this time was entirely destroyed, and the lutions expressive of the sense of the meeting: Major crowd began gradually to disperse, and at 11 o'clock the Gen. Scott, Major Gen. Wool, Gen. Churchill, Inspector neighborhood was cleared and all again quiet. The police were on their several beats, and no interference was made by the city authorities. It is well that such was the case, as we are assured that every man in the procession was fully armed, and would have defended themselves at all hazards. As a portion of the crowd were returning home they halted in front of Judge Spooner's residence on Ninth, near Race street, and sent up some dozen groans, and then passed on.

THE ERIE TROUBLES.

The Cleveland Herald states that Mesers Lowey, King. and Morron, three of the leading spirits connected with the troubles at Erie, were arrested by the United States Marshal on Friday, and left Erie for Pittsburg to answer the summons of the United States Court, whose mandates and authority they had disregarded and openly contemned. On the same day Judge STERRITT, of the Eric County Common Pleas Court, at the suit of four Harbor Creek rioters, issued writs for false imprisonment against United States Marshal FROST and his deputies REYNOLDS, then engaged in laying down the track of the Eric and Northeast Railroad. Sheriff VINCENT served the process, and they were arrested, brought before Court, and imprisoned in the Eric county jail. Subse-

quently they procured bail and were released.

In the mean time the High Constable of Eric had interposed to prevent the relaying of the track of the East and Northeast Railroad. The men who were engaged in this work, in accordance with the decree of the United States Court, were required to desist under a threat of imprisonment, and they quit work and returned to Cleveland.

The Herald says that the Marshal will soon return to Erie with force enough to compel respect to his authority, but that he will first visit Washington and report to

The bridges just rebuilt at Erie were torn down or Tuesday—by the women, it is said. It would seem, therefore, that the decrees of the Federal Court are disregarded.

KANE'S ARCTIC EXPEDITION .- A letter from Dr. KANE giving the experiences of the Arctic Expedition under his command up to July 20th, has been received in New York. It is the first letter received from him since the York. It is the first letter received from him since the man, one of the passengers. His addresses were rejected, expedition sailed, and is written in a hopeful and encouraging spirit. He was at Upernavih. It was his intention to remain in the brig as long as possible, seeking a harbor on the eastern side of Smith's Sound. The moment the vessel comes to anchor he will leave Olsen, a trustworthy man, in charge, to prepare for winter quarters, drop his whale-boat, with himself, the Esquimaux, and seven men, and take advantage of inshore tide-leads to continue his journey to the north. He anticipates that darkness of the winter night. But, apart from the novelty and excitement of such a journey, the moon in her high northern declination will come in at the very nick of time. becoming circumpolar on 13th October and November, and giving twelve days of unbroken light. With the aid of lunars, and constantly recurring meridian observations of the stars, no danger of losing his way was apprehended.

ACQUITTAL OF A FILLIBUSTER .- On the 2d instant the was sustained by the Judge, and consequently Caravajal was acquitted.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

The arrival at New Orleans on the 12th instant knowing how far the statements are reliable. The New Orleans " Delta" says :

between the two nations, and particularly those which siderable concessions were made to Russia. were left unadjusted by the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. The Mesilla Valley question is satisfactorily settled. The United States pay twenty millions of dollars for thir- that is so common as to destroy the value of all these telety-nine million acres of land, retaining five millions to graphic despatches-which comes by way of Vienna, besatisfy the claims against Mexico, among which, it is ing dated thence December 22, but without Constantinople said, the Garay grant is included. This adjustment and date. It is to the effect that Turkey made the evacuation renunciation of the Garay grant leaves Sloe's grant un- of the Principalities a first condition, without which she embarrassed. One of the Mexican papers refers to this will take no steps toward negotiation. latter grant as now without obstacle, and hopes that it interest the publication of this important treaty."

and I call upon all officers of this Government, civil lished at the city of Mexico, has the following on

"The diplomatic conferences between the American and Mexican Plenipotentiaries have brought about a result which is no longer a secret to any one. In selling the disputed territory of Mesilla, the Mexican Government has sold a source of embarrassment; in getting rid DEN has got rid of an onerous duty; but in settling this To this, however, there is a drawback, thus stated: dangerous article Mr. BOWILLA has closed the door to American intervention; for who can deny that the duty of defending a frontier confers likewise the right of tratwenty-six million dollars. This intelligence has been joyously received by public opinion. It is a resource for the Treasury, which, if managed with wisdom and pruprojected by the Cabinet."

It appears by the Mexican accounts that Walker's freebooting expedition has been totally defeated.

The misguided men composing it having been deserted by the barque Caroline, their fate may be easily conjectured. The "Trait d'Union" says it is no longer a war, but a hunt. The following is a 'Crescent :"

" MINISTRY OF WAR AND THE NAVY. "Most Excellent Sin: Passing over the minuter pariculars of what has occurred in La Paz, where Col. Rapalledo and I were taken prisoners, I take advantage of the moment of the sailing of the national schooner Josephine for the port of Mazatlan to communicate to you he latest events at the Encenada de Tados Santos, thir ty-four leagues below San Diego, which have probably led to the capture or death of the adventurers under the

command of the so-called Col. Walker.
"The barque in which the adventurers entered the port of La Paz set, sail from thence on the 6th of November, carrying along with them myself and Col. Raballedo as ing at that point the capital of their new Republic, which was to be declared in all solemnity on the following day. But having observed a barque which was approaching the Cape, they raised the cry that it was the Mexican vessel So far is it from the truth that Lord Palmerston of war Guerrero; and this led to their suspending the intended declaration, and of then occupying themselves only with their defence after landing Col. Raballedo and myself-I know not with what object.

"As soon as the barque in question disappeared from at the Bay of Magdalena, and afterwards that they would establish temporarily at Encenada. Accordingly we arrived at that point on the 29th of the same month, and that day they landed and hoisted their new flag, leaving us on board with orders not to land.

"On the night of the same day they sent a party to the rancho of Guadalupe, in order to seize the horses which were there; and the following day they sent another party on these horses to the town of Santo Tomas, in

we had remarked in the mate of the barque, made to him some delicate suggestions as to the danger in which he and the scanty crew would be in case of the triumph of

'In effect we arrived there on the morning of the 16th. and have taken our measures for pursuing our way to La Paz, where Col Raballedo will take possession of his

them of their vessel; have cut of their retreat; have brought away their arms and provisions; that it must contribute to discourage them as well as to raise the spirits of our own forces. It is to be hoped in the same manner that at this date the adventurers will have surrendered, or will have suffered a worse fate. "RAFFAEL ESPINOSA.

"Port of San José, December 18, 1853."

Gen. LOMBARDINI. for a short time President of Mexico, died on the 22d ultimo. Gen. Alcosta has resigned the post of Minister

of War. Generals WOLL and ALMONTE have been promoted to the grade of Lieutenant General. A decree of the 6th of December had declared duty free the importation of cannons and iron, of try and cavalry, and of percussion caps.

The Minister of the Interior published a decree on the 16th ultimo granting an amnesty to all political offenders, to whom some city in the interior of the Republic had been assigned as their residence. The "Universal" says positively that all difficul-ty has ceased to exist with regard to the Isthmus

of Tehuantepec, and that the work will be commenced immediately. young lady whose beauty captivated a Mexican gentle after vainly employing entreaties and menaces, stabled Mexican had for some time previous indicated mental

derangement. dreadful affair had also occurred at Guanajuato najuato, was on the eve of marriage with a young lady of high character. A cousin of the bridegroom became enaored of the young lady, explanations took place, and a was taken mortally wounded. He died within three hours. The murderer has been arrested.

The Democratic State Convention of Iowa met at Iowa city on the 31st ultime, and nominated the following ticket for State officers : CURTIS BATES, for Governor; GEO. W. McCLEARY

Secretary of State; M. L. Morris, Treasurer; Jos. L. Sharp, Auditor; Janes D. Eads, Superintendent of Public Instruction ; and D. C. CLOUD, Attorney General.

The Telegraph announces the sudden death, yesterday, of Capt. ALDEN PARTRIDGE, principal of the Military Academy at Norwich, Connecticut.

The venerable Bishop Soule, senior Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, left Nashville for California on the 26th of December. The Bishop was leave New Orleans for Aspinwall on the 7th instant. The Baptist Church at Ithaca was destroyed by fire on Thursday last. There was an insurance of \$5,000 on the

TURKEY AND RUSSIA.

Late intelligence from Constantinople states that of Gen. GADSDEN, our Minister to Mexico, having the Divan met on the 18th of December, when, after with him a Treaty which he has negotiated with a long and animated discussion, it was resolved to that Republic relative to the Mesilla Valley, was Porte would willingly send a Plenipotentiary to announced some days ago. The New Orleans and some place in neutral territory for the purpose of Mexican papers received last night state some of treating for peace, and at the same time would be the particulars of this important Treaty, which we willing to accept the guarantee of the Four Powers copy for the information of our readers, without that the Principalities should be evacuated immediately upon the conclusion of a treaty of peace.

There was also a report that the Czar, in nonofficial communications to the Courts of Berlin and "From our correspondents in the city of Mexico we Vienna, had stated his determination not to agree to learn that the treaty settles all the questions of dispute any proposals for peaceful negotiations unless con-

> There is a contrary report respecting the disposition of the Turkish Government, however-a contradiction

It was also reported in Paris that the English and will be speedily put into operation. We await with deep French Governments had now very little hope of a pacific solution of the Eastern question, and that both France The "Trait d'Union" of the 4th instant, pub- and England were about to make preparations for an expedition to the Baltic early in the spring. Sir Charles Napier was to command the English fleet in that sea.

There is little room for doubt, nevertheless, that the former report is the more reliable. Indeed the London Times of December 29 distinctly affirms that the Grand Council, after full discussion, resolved to accept the collective note of the Four Powers, and to send a Plenipoof the 11th article of the Treaty of Guadalupe, Mr. Gans- tentiary to some neutral capital to "treat for peace."

But, in answer to the question on what terms Turkey is prepared to treat, it is stated negatively that she declines to renew the treaties existing between the Ottoman Empire and Russia before the war. This answer, of course, versing to and interfering? We do not know the presice implies that on the restoration of peace she will consent amount which the United States have contracted to pay to the renewal of the amicable relations and commercial Mexico. It is variously estimated at from eighteen to arrangements of the two States in another form; but it concessions of the treaties of Kainardji and of Adrianople. which Russia has endeavored to turn to her own aggrandizement and to the subversion of Turkey, are irrevocably dence, may hasten the realization of the improvements gone, and that no such conditions will be renewed, except under the compulsion of absolute defeat, with Russia or any single Power. We cannot doubt that whenever the world arrives at the final adjustment of these differences, to the tottering fabric of the Ottoman Empire, will take care to secure and to extend all those rights which the Porte has ever granted and must hereafter grant to its Christian subjects.

Upon the whole the chances for a peaceful termination of the matter seem to be very materially diminished. The Russian success by sea is unquestionable, and there are Department. indications that on land they have not fared so badly as was at first supposed. Persia has formally declared war against the Sublime Porte, and has marched an army, it with a revolver, two balls entering his clothes in the right is said, of 30,000 cavalry, with 1,000 pieces of cannon and side, and, glancing round, lodged in the left. The 3,000 camel loads of ammunition, to co-operate with the force of the shots knocked Kenton down, but did not Russians. These and other favorable circumstances and projected movements make it very probable that Russia but they missed fire. There was no other damage done. will not now abandon her position except upon increased demands, and on terms to which neither Turkey nor the allied Powers could consent. The alternative is a "great Thomas Blackburn, a son of Dr. R. S. Blackburn, of war." and it is by no means improbable that this continprisoners, for the Cape of San Lucas, where we arrived on the morning of the 8th of November. On the same gency alone is the cause of Lord Palmerston's withdrawal day the adventurers landed for the purpose of establishof his resignation. This view appears to be taken by the London Times in an article announcing that Lord Pal-

So far is it from the truth that Lord Palmerston resigned on the foreign policy of the Cabinet that we cannot doubt the position of our foreign relations at this moment is the cause, of all others, which chains him to the helm. He is a great master of diplomatic subjects; he brings to them an extraordinary amount of political view they re-embarked, taking us with them. On the experience, combined with great fertility of resources following day they said they would establish their capital and natural energy. He contributes to the service of the Crown not only the advice he may tender in the Cabinet, but his eloquence and popularity in Parliament, and the confidence he has obtained from the nation.

We say of him, as Sir Robert Peel observed in a me-We say of him, as Sir Robert Peel observed in a memorable debate, with the courtesy due to a great antagonist, that we are proud of him even while we oppose his policy. But are these forces, are these powers, are these energies to be turned against the service of her Majesty's Government when they are most needed and most useful? Is this empire, at the moment when it is about to stake its honor and its power on the hazards of war, and reluctantly to take up arms for the first time these forty years against one of the greatest States in Europe, to exhibit to mankind the weak and pitiable spectacle of a his first concussion shattered the plastering and lathing to make prisoner the captain of the military colony ful? Is this empire, at the moment when it is about to there, Don Castillo Negrete. It is to be presumed that stake its honor and its power on the hazards of war, and this chief was advised of their intended march, and re- reluctantly to take up arms for the first time these forty ceived them on their way in a manner which left dead | years against one of the greatest States in Europe, to exthree of their party, and that the rest returned routed to hibit to mankind the weak and pitiable spectacle of a their headquarters. The forces of Senor Negrete pur-sued them in their retreat and took position around their We hope not; for unquestionably those who are so eager quarters, in order to cut off all resources for those who cocupied them.

"In the mean time Col. Raballedo and I remained on board the remained on the good inclinations of the country abroad with firmness and prudence the first shockingly scalded from his feet to his loins. He instantly board the vessel, and, counting on the good inclinations | of the country abroad with firmness and prudence the first condition of success is strength and union at home.

There is no official confirmation of the report that the and the scanty crew would be in case of the triumph of our arms. These suggestions, and other special ones which worked upon his mind, induced him to sail from Encenado and to deliver the barque to its master, Mr. Robinson, at Guaymas, setting us at liberty at the Cape of San Lucas.

In the scanty crew would be in case of the triumph of combined fleet had entered the Black Sea, but that they combined fleet had entered the Black Sea, but that they sons injured yesterday, lying in the entry adjoining the results of age, was found about dark by Mr. Fairfield, one of the personnel of the report that they are found in the scant of the season injured yesterday, lying in the entry adjoining the results on is forehead, one of the personnel of the report that they sons injured yesterday, lying in the entry adjoining the results on is forehead, one of the personnel of the report that they sons injured yesterday, lying in the entry adjoining the results on its forehead, one of the personnel of the report that they sons injured yesterday, lying in the entry adjoining the results on its forehead, one of the personnel of the report that they sons injured yesterday, lying in the entry adjoining the results one injured yesterday, lying in the entry adjoining the results one injured yesterday, lying in the entry adjoining the results one injured yesterday, lying in the entry adjoining the results one injured yesterday, lying in the entry adjoining the results one injured yesterday, lying in the entry adjoining the results one injured yesterday, lying in the entry adjoining the results one injured yesterday, lying in the entry adjoining the results one injured yesterday, lying in the entry adjoining the results one injured yesterday, lying in the entry adjoining the results one injured yesterday, lying in the entry adjoining the results one injured yesterday, lying in the entry adjoining the results one injured yesterday, lying in the entry adjoining the results one injured yesterday, lying in the entry adjoining the results one on the 5th of December :

It was announced to the Ambassadors some days since, by an official note, that Russian ships of war had been mmand.

Seen cruising in the vicinity of Sinope. The steamship

Your Excellency will perceive that we have deprived

Taif has just arrived from that locality, and the captain reports that on Wednesday (November 30) three Russian three-deckers, two two-deckers, and two frigates entered the port of Sinope and attacked a division of the Ottoman fleet anchored there, consisting of six frigates and three corvettes.

Although the result of the action is not yet known. considering the situation of our ships and the superior force of the enemy it is presumed that a great disaster has ensued.

The English and French fleets have been sent to the Bosphorus with the sincere intention of protecting the shores of the Ottoman Empire. This recent occurrence proves sufficiently that it is the determination of Russia to attack, by means of her fleet, those points against which operations may be best directed. The impossibility, however, of defending so vast an extent of coast without a sufficient force in the Black Sea is sufficiently obvious; gun, carbine, and pistol barrels, of swords for infan- and, although the Sultan's Government has the intention of sending hither the fleet, it will be inadequate to the object in view.

Hence the Sublime Porte considers itself under the necessity of having recourse to the effective solicitude of the two allied Governments. This notification is made accordingly, and at the same time to the Ambassadors of England and France.

From the army in Asia nothing further has been heard. According to the Kolner Zeitung, developments indicate that Russia has long been preparing for the present crisis. A frightful tragedy lately occurred on board the ship A large expedition has been secretly organizing under Amelie, at Vera Cruz. Mad. Mauriol had with her a pretence of a campaign against the Khan of Khina. For pretence of a campaign against the Khan of Khiva. For fifteen years past Russian agents have been busied in organizing the Mongolian and Kirgesian hordes, supplying them with money and arms, and teaching them to act his victim to the heart. It is said that the conduct of the in concert. From this source it is asserted that Russia may obtain the aid of 200,000 irregulars, mostly horsemen; so that, if war does break out in earnest between Russia and the Western Powers, the war will rage along the entire line of Europe and Asia and the colonies of Northwestern America.

Two levies of recruits were made in Poland on the nights of November 24th and December 8th, at the rate of 8 men in 1,000 inhabitants, and the conscripts were his return to the brig will probably be during the solemn hostile meeting occurred, from which Marcelino Rocha sent off under escort to Kiew to be drafted into the fleet on the Black Sea and the army in the Caucasus. Part of the Russian force in Poland has been ordered to join the army in Wallachia.

Large masses of troops have for some days been marched upon Lesser Wallachia, and that Prince Gort-schakoff had taken command. The intention of these movements it was believed is to attack Kalafat. The European residents of Smyrna have collected

300,000 francs to send to the Frank volunteers in the Turkish army. The Governor of Smyrna and the French Consul General have given orders to seize all the incendiary publications coming from Greece. It was very generally reported in the Principalities that an armistice during the winter months would be agreed on. This would enable Russia to take the field

in the spring with not much less than 180,000 men. The Russian out-pickets are at Radoeren and the Turkish at Chorodu. The Turks are reported to have removed great part of their heavy artillery from Kalafat to Widin. [New York Commercial Advertiser.

FOR RENT, one very pleasant Chamber on 7th street, opposite Hall's Dry-goods store. Terms moderate.

Telegraphic Correspondence.

The Erie Difficulties. HARRISBURG, JAN. 20.—In the Senate to-day the bill annulling the charter of the Franklin Canal Company was amended and passed unanimously. It makes it anlawful for any railroad or other company to take possession of the said road, or construct any other along the direction of the road force. sion of the said road, or construct any other along direction of the road from Erie to the Ohio State is without the authority of some future act of the Legislature, and revokes and repeals any authority heretofore conferred upon any corporation, directly or by implies

tion, for that purpose. The Boston Testimonial. Boston, Jan. 20.—The merchants have subscribed \$5,000 for those who have aided in rescuing the passes.

gers of the San Francisco. Flood in the Susquehanna HAVEE DE GRACE, JAN. 20.—The water is high and the river so filled with floating ice that the ferry-boat canonical cross. The mails and passengers have been detained.

Political Movements in New York. New York, Jan. 20.—A document is in circulation calling a meeting next week of citizens who are against the repeal of the Missouri compromise, as proposed in Congress, in order to legislate slavery into the Territary of Nebraska. The call is already signed by some of the first names in the city, and is fast filling up.

Disorderly Movements in New York. New York, Jan. 20.—Monsieur Bedini arrived benelast evening, and goes out in the steamer to-morrow. The "Know Nothing" Society are making preparations to accompany him to the boat with an effigy, banners, &c.

Baltimore Markets. Baltimore, Jan. 20.—Breadstuffs continue firm; sales to-day of 2,300 bbls. of flour at \$7.75. Rye flour \$5.52; cornmeal \$3.62 a \$3.70 to \$4. Wheat 180 a 182 combs for red to 186 a 188 for white. Corn: 10,000 bushels. offered and mostly sold at 76 a 77 cents for white, yellow 80. Rye, Pa. 103, Md. 93 a 94. Oats, Pa. 45, 254. 40 a 42. Provisions and groceries unchanged. Whiskey 283 a 294 cents.
Tobacco is firmer; sales of nearly all the Maryland

on hand at \$5.50 a \$10.25—averaging about \$5.25.
The regular range of prices remains unchanged.

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad shares at 561 a 572. The money market is easier. Good paper is taken on the street at 7 to 8 per cent. discount.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

PURLOINING FROM LETTERS .- A special agent of the Post Office Department has, within a few weeks, caused the detection and arrest in New York of two youths, employed in mercantile houses in that city, for steading money letters addressed to their employers through the mail, and received by them from the post office. It appears that numerous losses had occurred to both houses, and had been reported to the Post Office Department as referable to the carelessness or dishonesty of its agents or employés. Not the least suspicion was entertained by either house that their own young men might be unwarthy of the confidence reposed in them, and probably neither could have been convinced of the truth by any evidence short of the actual detection of the culprits. which was secretly accomplished by the agent of the

SHOOTING AFFAIR .- A difficulty lately occurred at Mount Olivet, Bracken county, Kentucky, between Aris Vimont and Mark Kenton, in which Vimont shot Kenton break the flesh. Kenton, after he was shot, and also a brother of his, instantly snapped their pistols at Vimoni, [Maysville Eagle.

TRAGEDY AT LEXINGTON, VA .- A young man named Judge Brockenbrough's Law School. Christian has been

ACCIDENTS AT THE TREMONT TEMPLE.—The past work has been one of singular fatality to the inmates of Tremont Temple. About one o'clock yesterday an accident occurred that came near depriving three excellent men of their lives. It was discovered that the gas was leaking badly in a small, close, dark room, near the head of the southwestern gallery stairs, usually occupied as a place of storage. Mr. Joseph K. Hayes, the superintendent of the building, upon learning the fact, went to the room, accompanied by Deacon Clement Drew, one of the owners of the building, and James Fairfield, the fireman of the Temple, and upon entering it lighted a match for the purpose of examining the tubes. The room was full of gas, and in mainstant a tremendous explosion took place, stunning Mr.

of the ceiling.
On Wednesday last one of the workmen in the employ of Mr. Hook, the organ builder, and who has recently been expenses. extricated himself without assistance, and was conveyed he

where he is fast recovering.
On Thursday last a lad named Daniel Shute, thirteen present plain the cause of his situation. Traces of blood upon ame floor led Mr. Fairfield to the vestry, where the mystery was solved. It appeared that a heavy mass of snow had faltern from the roof of a building upon a square of thick plate glasse which lighted the vestry, dashing it into fragments upon the head of young Shute, who, by the spot of blood, must have been standing directly under the glass at the time it was keen-ken. The lad was in a critical situation for some days, but innow recovering .- Boston Times, January 9.

A MAN SHOT BY HIS WIFE .- The Louisville Democrat all A MAN SHOT BY HIS WIFE.—The Louisville Democratic the 13th instant has a letter from Leavenworth, Indiana, siving the particulars of an unfortunate occurrence which rethe 13th instant has a letter from Leavenworth, Indiana, giving the particulars of an unfortunate occurrence which recently happened there, resulting in the death of a husband by his wife. On the 9th instant a man named Orafield left has home, informing his wife that he would be back in two extreme days. That night Mrs. Orafield heard some one trying to get into the house, took a rife down, and fired through the door, one inch in thickness, and shot her husband through the heart. She brought the body into the house and informed the neighbors of the occurrence. When they went to the house they found Orafield shot, the gun broken to pieces, and a great deal of blood on the floor. As many think that a cault blooded murder has been committed, and that the story of the wife above related is to cover her guilt, she has been commitwife above related is to cover her guilt, she has been ted to jail to answer for the murder of her husband.

MURDER AND SUICIDE .- On the 13th instant a young men named Henry N. Sargent deliberately killed a young lasts. Miss Servilla Jones, aged seventeen years, and then shot himself, at New Boston, New Hampshire. The Manchester self, at New Bostob, New Hampshire. The Manchester Mirror says: "About a year ago he became enamored with Servilla, and, as neighbors say, for awhile she was pleased with his attentions, but through outward influences was induced to treat him coldly. Upon this subject, that of marrying her, from that moment he has been insane; it has been his only great engrossing idea. He said last summer that if she did not marry him he would murder her. Last week he asked the sexton of the town if he could dig a grave for him this week. The day before this sad event he told one of his filends that he wanted to have him attend his funeral on the friends that he wanted to have him attend his funeral on the he calculated to meet her. The school-house is part way down a long and steep hill. Some hundred rods beyond it he meet her, and she said 'Good morning, Henry.' He made no remark, but took hold of her right arm with his left hand, seed with his right instantly drew a self-cooking six-barrelbed. Allen's revolver and discharged it several times into the side of her head, and she fell lifeless. Instantly he put one of Allen's one-barrel rifle pistols perpendicularly to the side of his head, and a little above the ear, and discharged it, and the ball passed through his head and he fell by her side senseless. Her brother, fifteen years old, was near by, also some smaller children, and they were terribly frightened, so that before they had got the news to the nearest house, two men carne along and found them as above described. He continued

DEATHS BY ATTENDING A BALL .- Much excitement and distress have been occasioned in several families among the elite of Glamorganshire, South Wales, by a fever of obstinate and fatal character having attacked a number of those who attended the recent race ball in connexion with the Cowbridge Hunt. The ball passed off with great brilliancy, but a few days afterward an epidemic, strongly resembling that at Croydon, broke out among nearly forty of the guests. Members of nearly all the leading families in the district, including those of Sir G. Tyler, M. P., Mr. Broeker, M. P., Dr. Carne, &c., are still suffering; and the Rev. Geo. Traherne, a clergyman greatly esteemed in the neighborhood, and Miss Richards, af Roath, a young lady of most amiable character, cut down in the bloom of youth and beauty, have fallen victims to the terrible malady. Also, Lieut. Scroode, a young offi-cer of the 1st Royal Regiment, a scion of the ancient and distinguished house of Scroope, of Danby, who had been one of the gay party, sickened on Thursday evening and breathed his last on Sunday .- English paper.